

1964

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

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The Keystone station is part of a 3-phase, \$350-million construction program being financed by 18 investor-owned electric companies serving 30 million people in 8 Eastern States and the District of Columbia. Other phases provided for a second mine-mouth plant to be built near Morgantown, W. Va., by Allegheny Power System, and the construction of more than 600 miles of 500,000-volt transmission lines linking the various systems.

"The coordinated program reflects the efforts of the utility companies to overcome distance and State and service area boundaries in their quest for improving efficiencies and maximum use of electric power facilities," said Mr. Busby. "In this case, the fortunate ready availability of a concentrated supply of low-cost fuel—sufficient for the life of the Keystone plant—is expected to produce fuel economies of such magnitude as to make long-distance transmission of power over extra-high-voltage lines to eastern markets highly advantageous. The companies, by the further linking of systems and facilities, will also realize benefits through a reduction in their individual reserve capacity requirements and through the savings inherent in larger, more economical units."

### The Challenge of Citizenship

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. HAROLD M. RYAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 5, 1964

Mr. RYAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States conducts a nationwide Voice of Democracy contest with more than 250,000 high school students participating.

I am proud to announce that a young man from the Detroit area was selected the winner from the State of Michigan. He is Mr. Joey Blaine Reagan, 19221 Oakland, Detroit, who is a student at Pershing High School.

As the winning State contestant, Joey will come to Washington, D.C., for the final judging during which time he will compete for one of four scholarships that are awarded as top prizes.

Joey's essay, titled "The Challenge of Citizenship," gives all of us a practical lesson in democratic action. I, therefore, present it the Members of Congress and to all Americans for their consideration and evaluation:

#### THE CHALLENGE OF CITIZENSHIP

(By Joey Blaine Reagan, Pershing High School, Detroit, Mich.)

A car races down a newly constructed highway at 65 miles per hour. The driver is oblivious of traffic lights and the dangers of two-lane driving. Coupled with the speed and absence of obstructions is the saving of precious time. This is the miracle of modern turnpike and freeway driving. As the driver moves along, let us look back, back 5 years when this engineering marvel was a quiet residential district.

The members of a humble middle income family, who have sought for 18 years to make their home a permanent residence, relax after a day's labor. The family's earlier life was beset by financial difficulties, indeed even before there were children. But through opportunity and hard work, the four members of the family now represent a

bustling brevity of good cheer and ambition. I know because I am a member of that family.

As we quietly sat in the living room on a sunny Thursday afternoon last June, a car stopped abruptly in front of our home. I immediately noticed that the car bore the emblem of the State highway commission. As I watched, a tall young man emerged from the car. My father met him at the door and allowed him to enter. Through the course of a discussion with him, we learned that the highway commission wished to purchase our home in order to make way for the construction of a new freeway. Our visitor's job was to offer to owners of land and homes along the route of the new freeway a certain sum of money. And since our home was the last not as yet acquired by the commission, he was very anxious to have us accept. The sum offered represents what in the Constitution of the United States is called "just compensation."

Just compensation is given whenever the State exercises its right of eminent domain. The amount offered is based on what is allocated for comparable homes in comparable neighborhoods. My father objected. The offer did not consider the improvements we strove hard to achieve: Shrubs, sidewalk, screens and storm windows, and many others. The offer did not consider the inconvenience which the family would be compelled to endure. The offer did not include anything beyond the assessed valuation of the land and house. Yes, friends, my father rejected the offer. The consequence that now faces us is a trial before a jury.

Even though we rejected the State's offer, we were not antagonistic nor did we question the State's right to take our home. What we did think of was our right and the rights of others, for at this point we were faced directly with the challenge of citizenship. What is the challenge of citizenship? In this case or any similar to it, there are two paths of action. Either we could have been like the citizen who would say, "The Government is too big; it is too strong and it is always right," that person who would shrink from doing something different, or we could be like the citizen who knows, cherishes, and uses what Abraham Lincoln called "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people." We use our Government. That trial represents what is guaranteed to every citizen in the great doctrine: "—to petition for redress of grievances." To win at that trial is not the issue. The issue is: Have we met our challenge? Too often good citizenship means merely doing what you think you're supposed to do, like W. H. Auden's Unknown Citizen who "was found by the Bureau of Statistics to be 'One against whom there was no official complaint': 'Was he free?' 'Was he happy?'" The question is absurd: "Had anything been wrong, we certainly should have heard."

Win or lose, I will be proud that I have done my part to meet the greatest challenge of all, the challenge of citizenship.

### The Old-Fashioned Virtues Gave Us Our Strength

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. BRUCE ALGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 5, 1964

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, not too many years ago there was a thing called patriotism in America; there was a time when a man took pride in being a man,

in hitching his wagon to a star and then through his own toil, and sweat and hustle, he would reach his goal. It was this pride, this determination, this self-respect which made our Nation great and gave us our strength. What is happening to these old-fashioned virtues in today's world of beatniks and Communist-inspired breakdown of our morality?

Some food for thought on this matter is contained in an excellent editorial in the Washington World of March 9, 1964. It is called "Return of the Square" and I include it here as a part of these remarks:

#### RETURN OF THE SQUARE

C. H. Brower, distinguished president of the advertising firm of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, made a recent speech that contained remarks especially appropriate amid present-day agitation for civil rights, a 35-hour week, fair employment practices, and aid for the underprivileged. They enunciate clearly some of the words of wisdom the past has taught us but which seem seldom remembered today.

What he said is so pertinent, so needed, that we reproduce here a portion of his memorable address:

"I'd like to discuss a few six-letter words. First, the word 'square.' Back in Mark Twain's day, it was one of the finest words in our language—among the top 10 on any lexicographer's hit parade. You gave a man a square deal if you were honest. And you gave him a square meal when he was hungry. And when you got out of debt, you were square with the world. And that was when you could look your fellow man square in the eye.

"Then a lot of strange characters got hold of this honest, wholesome word, bent it all out of shape and gave it back to the children. Now everyone knows what a square is. He is the man who never learned to get away with it. A Joe who volunteers when he doesn't have to. A guy who gets his kicks from trying to do something better than anyone else can. A boob who gets so lost in his work that he has to be reminded to go home. A character who doesn't have to spend his evenings puttering in a basement workshop and his weekends scraping the bottom of a boat because he's putting all that elbow grease and steam into doing a satisfying job in the job he's getting paid to do. A fellow who laughs with his belly instead of his upper lip. A slob who still gets all choked up when the band plays 'America, the Beautiful.' A square, strictly from Squaresville.

"His tribe isn't thriving too well in the current climate. He doesn't fit too neatly into the current group of angle players, cornercutters, sharpshooters, and goofoffs. He's burdened down with old-fashioned ideas of honesty, loyalty, courage, and thrift. And he may already be on his way to extinction.

#### THE PEOPLE HAVE CHANGED

"He and all the rest of us are living in a country today that is quite different from the one that we were taught to love. Parents have successfully defended in court their children's right to ignore the flag salute. Faculties and student bodies have found it distasteful to take an oath of loyalty to their country. And the U.S. Military Academy has found it necessary to place a sign beside its parade grounds at West Point reminding spectators that it is customary for men to remove their hats at the passing of the banner that was once unashamedly referred to as 'Old Glory.'"

#### AND THE GOVERNMENT

"The force of government is now directed more fully toward the security of the weak than the encouragement of the strong. In business, it is said the way to survive is to

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emulate the turtle \* \* \* grow a hard shell and never stick your neck out.

"The United States was once the greatest exporter of ideas the world had ever known. We created and sold abroad the idea of individual dignity, responsibility, and freedom. We created and sold the idea of government of the people, by the people, and for the people \* \* \* an idea that is still being bought, today.

"It is hard to find a basic idea that America during the last 50 years has exported. From our most mortal enemy we have bought the idea of a strong government for weak people.

"Most of all, we have been gullible patrons of the export firm of Sigmund Freud, who has sold us the idea that all men are born feeble, that we should abandon our ancient disciplines as too stark for the poor souls that we are, and to seek our salvation through group support.

"It is not funny that today our colleges are loaded with youngsters who are hardly prepared for high school—kids who cannot do simple arithmetic and who cannot spell simple words. This, too, was an import—the idea that the dull discipline of the three R's was disturbing to little Johnny's ego. So we got real scientific and went to work on the poor little kid and his id, with the result that today hardly any school that really is a school is without a class in remedial reading.

"Always tearing down these days. Never building up. Always knocking. Belittling. Downgrading. A sneer rather than a grin. A mocking laugh rather than a belly laugh. Poking fun at other people rather than at ourselves.

"And what, by the way, ever happened to laughter? Once we were a laughing nation. We laughed easily and deeply. The corn may have been as high as an elephant's eye, but we laughed, and it was good for us. We laughed at Lincoln and Mark Twain. We laughed at Will Rogers because he made us laugh at ourselves.

"We refer to our humor as sick, sick, sick, and it is, is, is. Mother used to get cards on Mother's Day, expressing in some way the fact that she was loved and wanted. Now if she is lucky she gets a card that shows Whistler's mother flat on her back and a caption that reads, 'You're not the only one who's off her rocker.'

"Maybe cutting down a cherry tree is a square thing to do; and maybe throwing a dollar across the Rappahannock is a waste of money rather than a test of strength; and maybe nobody stands up in boats any more, but there are lessons to be learned in all of them, and schoolbooks are for learning.

"Today, our country still has a choice. I believe it has already begun to make that choice. I believe it is going back to its old beliefs in such things as ideas, pride, patriotism, loyalty, devotion, and even hard work."

### The Rule of Law in Vietnam

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 5, 1964

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Speaker, lately there has been a great deal of discussion about extending the war in South Vietnam to North Vietnam. A letter appeared in the New York Times of March 4, 1964, which indicates the serious consequences of such a course. The

writer of the letter, O. Edmund Clubb, was Consul General in Peiping from 1947 to 1950 and Director of the State Department Office of Chinese Affairs from 1950-52. I urge all my colleagues to read this important letter:

NO NORTH VIETNAM WAR—U.S. COMMITMENTS  
TO RENOUNCE USE OF FORCE RECALLED

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Speaking to the U.N. General Assembly on December 17 last, President Johnson said that "the full power and partnership of the United States is committed to our joint effort to eliminate war and the threat of war." He said further that "we are more than ever committed to the rule of law—in our own land and around the world."

Now Secretary of Defense McNamara makes another urgent trip to Saigon, and it is noised about that military action against North Vietnam is being contemplated to save the situation in South Vietnam. The South Vietnamese, unable to deal effectively with the enemy at home, are obviously in no condition to undertake a foreign expedition: The ground invasions, the air strikes, the naval blockade of North Vietnam would have to be American.

This would clearly be belligerent action. There is discussion of possible dangers of escalation, of what Peiping and Moscow might do, but there is practically no reference to the law of the matter.

#### SETTLING DISPUTES

There is, of course, law involved in the hypothetical case under discussion. The United States is committed by the U.N. Charter to settle its international disputes by peaceful means, and our experience on the occasion of our relatively mild intervention in Lebanon in 1958 should teach that the United Nations would hardly ignore so violent a breach of our international contract as is reputedly now under consideration.

And we should be doing violence to yet another commitment, made long ago, to renounce the use of military force for the settling of international disputes. Note the operative clauses of the General Pact for the Renunciation of War, signed by the United States and various other nations at Paris on August 27, 1928:

"Article I. The High Contracting Parties solemnly declare in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

"Article II. The High Contracting Parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means."

#### UNITED STATES PRIME MOVER

The U.S. Government was a prime mover in bringing that international instrument into being—a fact reflected in its popular designation as the "Kellogg-Briand Pact." A total of 63 nations ultimately subscribed to the document.

The one American qualification submitted in interpretation of the Kellogg-Briand Pact was that it did not "restrict or impair in any way the right of self-defense." But it could hardly be argued convincingly that American military action against North Vietnam would be in self-defense.

Is war, then, again to be legitimized as an instrument of national policy? In the course of its quest for a world governed by law, in its participation in the effort of the U.N. "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war" (in the words of the U.N. Charter), surely the United States will not contend that, in the pursuit of our national objectives, we should be justified in making

war on North Vietnam in disregard of international covenants to which we are a party?

No fail-safe device could save us from the shattering political consequences of so grave a misreading of the present sentiments of mankind.

O. EDMUND CLUBB.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1964.

### Dedication of the John P. Oldham Elementary School, Norwood, Mass.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 5, 1964

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Speaker, it was an honor and privilege for me to participate in the dedication ceremonies of the John P. Oldham Elementary School in the town of Norwood, Mass., on Sunday, March 1, 1964. The new school is located on Prospect Street on a 12½-acre site and will have a capacity of 480 pupils.

The school was named in honor of John P. Oldham and credit for recommendation of the naming of the school should go to Selectman John A. Abdallah. The latter, a very good friend of mine was personally acquainted with the Oldham family, and in his remarks at the ceremony the background of the Oldham family and their great contributions to the town of Norwood was explained by Selectman Abdallah.

John P. Oldham served the town of Norwood in the capacity of auditor and registrar of voters from 1887 to 1915. From 1915 to 1937 he was employed by the Norwood school system and retired as supervisor of custodians, school buildings and grounds, on December 21, 1937. In recognition of his long and faithful service to the public schools, the Norwood School Committee entered the following in their official records:

After 37 years of uninterrupted service in the work carried on in the public schools of Norwood, Mass., we know that you must feel that you have played a very important part in and contributed in no small way to our public school program. Ever mindful of your generous, cooperative, and enthusiastic spirit in your work, it is with regret that we note the departure from service of one whom we shall long remember.

The residents of the town of Norwood, their public officials, and all who are connected with this program should be congratulated for the fine work they contributed to make this project a reality.

Under leave, I include the list of those who served on the John P. Oldham School Building Committee and the Norwood School Committee; also information concerning the dedication ceremony and a fact sheet with statistics about the school:

DEDICATION OF JOHN P. OLDHAM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

JOHN P. OLDHAM SCHOOL BUILDING COMMITTEE

Joseph R. Olshan, Chairman; John A. Abdallah, Mrs. John P. Dixon, Mrs. Robert E. Hemman, Ambrose J. Kelly, Arthur B. Rod-